L 11784-66

ACC NR: AP6001112

ors attribute the preference for helium to the low density of that gas which caused a decrease in resistance to flow of the mixture in the respiratory tract; this increased pulmonary ventilation without added exertion by the respiratory muscles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, and 1 table. [14]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Apr64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 008
ATD PRESS: 4180

HW

Card 2/2

L 14297-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003883 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0487/0491

AUTHOR: Breelav, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Voluntary choice by animals of gas media with various oxygen contents under normal conditions and following exposure to a hyperoxic atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 487-491

TOPIC TAGS: hyperoxia, respiration, test chamber, mouse, oxygen

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed in order to determine voluntary preference of animals to atmospheres containing various amounts of oxygen. A special "oxygen ladder" experimental chamber was devised which permitted the animals to select atmospheres containing various amounts of oxygen. At one end of the device animals could remain in a normal air composition, and at the other end the gas mixture consisted of either 60 or 90% oxygen, depending on the series. When normal white laboratory mice were placed in such a "gas-selection ladder," they selected an atmosphere of

Card 1/3

L 14297-66

ACC NR: AT6[illegible]883

34.5% O_2 when the high-oxygen end contained 60%; and an atmosphere of 42.4% oxygen when the high end contained 90% oxygen.

After these norms were established, a special series of experiments was conducted in which white mice were kept for a period of 6—10 days in a chamber containing 60% oxygen and 40% nitrogen. Mice kept in a chamber containing normal air served as controls. After being kept in the high-oxygen atmosphere for various lengths of time, experimental animals as well as control animals were permitted to make their atmosphere selection in the "gas-preference ladder." The high end of the "ladder chamber" contained a 60% oxygen atmosphere, i.e., the same atmosphere in which the experimental animals had been kept.

It was found that mice which had spent six or eight days in a 60% oxygen atmosphere prefer an oxygen concentration considerably higher than that selected by control animals. This indicates an absence of a negative reaction on the part of the animals to hyperoxic atmospheres. However, animals which had been kept in a hyperoxic atmosphere for ten days, preferred a lower concentration of oxygen. But even this lower selection was significantly higher than the atmosphere selected by the control animals.

Card 2/3

L 14297-66
ACC NR: AT6003883

2

Three days after the experimental animals had been transferred to a chamber with a normal atmospheric composition, a reverse effect was observed: now the experimental animals avoided a hyperoxic atmosphere and selected an atmosphere with an oxygen content lower than that selected by the control animals. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant. Seven days after the experimental animals had been removed from the high oxygen atmosphere, they again preferred higher oxygen atmospheres. However, in this last case, the difference between them and control animals was not statistically significant. It is felt that further study of the gas preference of animals after more or less prolonged sojourns in atmospheres containing various partial pressures of oxygen will help clarify the mechanisms of the effects of a changed gas medium on animal organisms. 2,44
Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 006

GC
Card 3/3

BRESTKIN, A.P.; IVANOVA, L.A.; SVECHNIKOVA, V.V.

Inhibition of acetylcholine hydrolysis rate by high concentrations of a substrate under the influence of acetylcholinesterase of bovine erythrocytes. Biokhimiia 30 no.6: 1154-1159 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Leningrad. Submitted December 14, 1964.

L 14298-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 SCTB DD/RD

ACC NR: AT6003884 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0492/0501

AUTHOR: Breslav, I. S.; Shmeleva, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of increased partial oxygen pressure on the morphological composition of the peripheral blood of animals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 492-501

TOPIC TAGS: hyperoxia, mouse, respiration, hematology, test chamber

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed in order to determine the effect of high partial pressures of oxygen on the morphological composition of peripheral blood of animals. Two series of experiments were performed on white laboratory mice aged two to three months. In the first series of experiments the effect of a 60% oxygen atmosphere for 36 hours, of a 90% oxygen atmosphere also for 36 hours, and 100% oxygen at a pressure of 2.5 atm for 1 1/2 hours were tested. In the second series of experiments, the effects of relatively prolonged (up to 10 days) exposure of animals to a gas mixture composed of 60% oxygen and 40% nitrogen were tested.

Card 1/7

L 14298-66

ACC NR: AT6003884

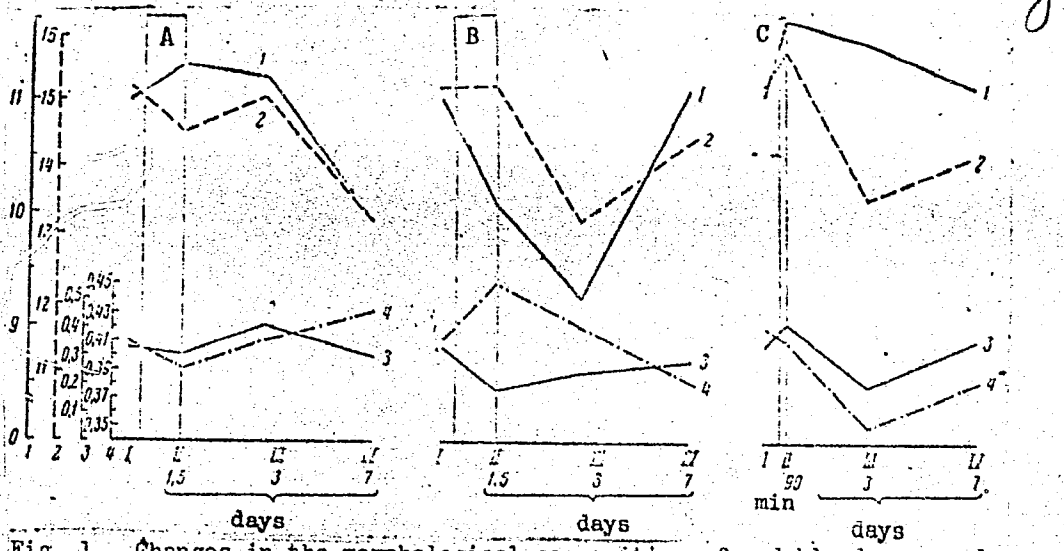


Fig. 1. Changes in the morphological composition of red blood corpuscles of mice after their exposure to gas media with an elevated partial pressure of oxygen

Card 2/7

L 14298-66

ACC NR: AT6003884

(Continuation of Figure 1)

A - 60% O_2 (36 hours); B - 90% O_2 (36 hours); C - O_2 at 2.5 atm (1.5 hours); I - before the experiment; II - immediately after conclusion of the experiment; III - three days later; IV - seven days later; 1 - erythrocyte content (in millions per 1 cc of blood); 2 - amount of hemoglobin (in g%); 3 - reticulocyte content (in thousands per cc of blood); 4 - color index.

The results of the two series on red blood corpuscles are presented in Figures 1 and 2. The results of the two series of experiments on white blood corpuscles are presented in Figures 3 and 4. These results make it possible to regard the morphological composition of the blood as a sensitive index which can be used for evaluation of the physiological effect of increased partial pressure of oxygen on the organism. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

Card 3/7

L 14298-66

ACC NR: AT6003884

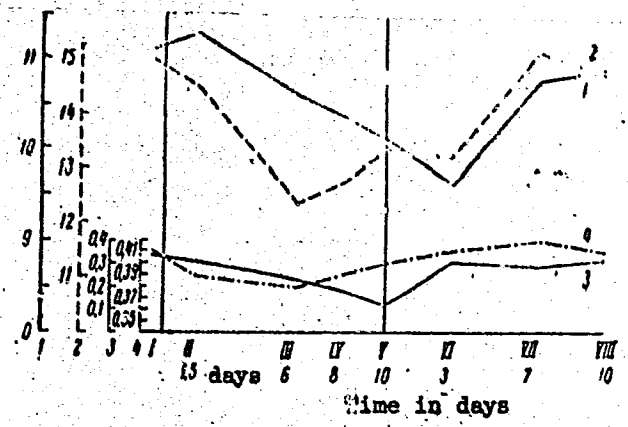


Fig. 2. Changes in the morphological composition of red blood corpuscles of mice during and after exposure to a 60% oxygen atmosphere

I - Before the experiment; II - 1.5 days after beginning the experiment; III - on the sixth day; IV - on the eighth day; V - on the tenth day; VI - 3 days after conclusion of the experiment; VII - 7 days after; VIII - 10 days after. (Arabic numerals have same designation as in Fig. 1)

Card 4/7

L 14298-66

ACC NR: AT6003884

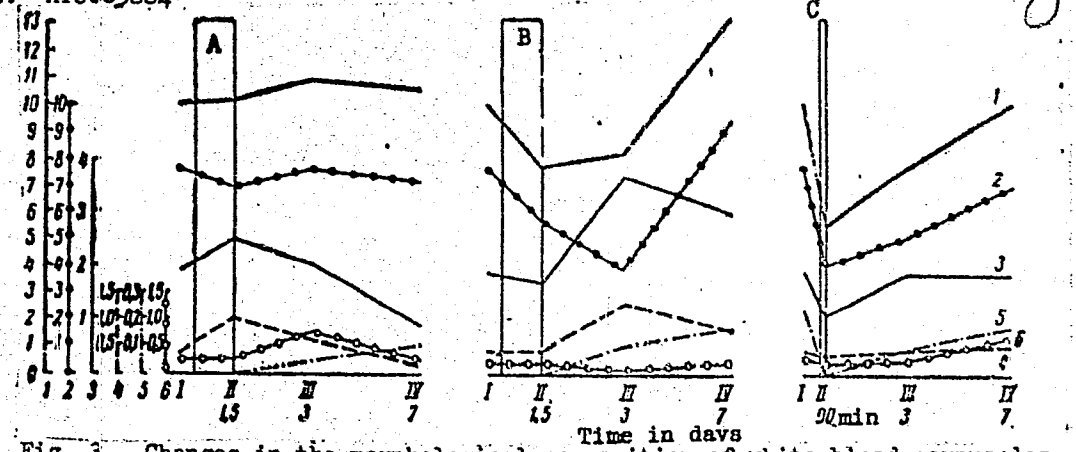


Fig. 3. Changes in the morphological composition of white blood corpuscles of mice after exposure to gas media with elevated partial pressure of oxygen A - 60% O_2 (36 hours); B - 90% O_2 (36 hours); C - O_2 at 2.5 atm pressure (1.5 hours); I - before the experiment; II - immediately after the experiment; III - 3 days after; IV - 7 days after; 1 - total number of leukocytes 2 - of lymphocytes; 3 - of neutrophiles (total); 4 - young forms of neutrophiles (with rod-shaped nuclei); 5 - eosinophiles; 6 - monocytes. (All types are given in thousands per cc of blood.)

Card 5/7

L 14298-66

ACC NR: AT6003884

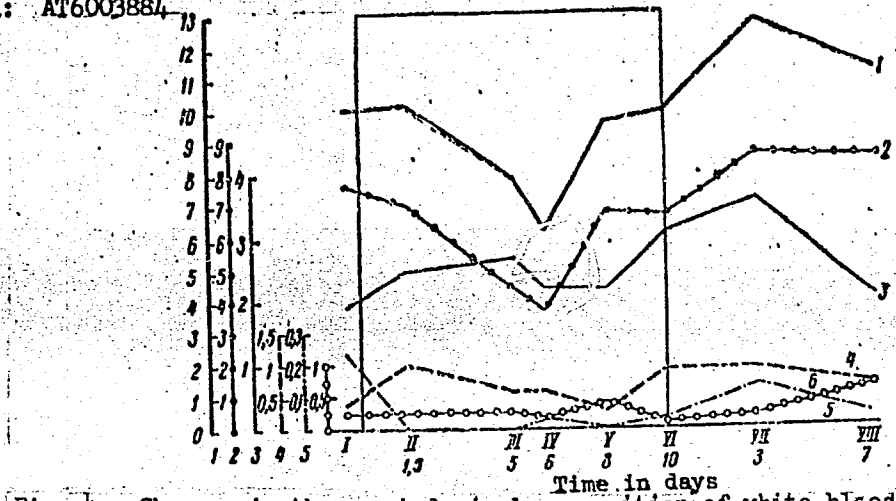


Fig. 4. Changes in the morphological composition of white blood corpuscles of mice during and after their exposure to a gas medium of 60% oxygen
I - Before the experiment; II - 1.5 days after beginning the experiment; III - on the fourth day; IV - on the sixth day; V - on the eighth day; VI - on the tenth day; VII - three days after conclusion of the experiment; VIII - seven days after. (Arabic numerals have the same designations as in Fig. 3.)

Card 6/7

L 14298-66

ACC NR: AT6003884

SUB CODE: 05 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 015 / OTH REF: 011

0

QC

Card 7/7

L 16812-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AT6003887 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0518/0530

AUTHOR: Zhironkin, A. G.; Breslav, I. S.; Konza, E. A.; Nozdrachev, A. D.; Salatsinskaya, Ye. N.; Troshikhin, G. V.; Fedorova, L. D.; Shmeleva, A. M.

ORG: none

45
B+1

TITLE: Effects of prolonged exposure to oxygen-enriched air on some physiological functions in animals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 518-530

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen, hyperoxia, physiology, space medicine, closed ecology system

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed on white mice kept 10 days in a closed system filled with air or a gaseous mixture containing 63% oxygen to determine the effects on some basic functions in relation to the length of exposure. The respiratory rate of the "oxygen" mice was noticeably slower than that of the control mice and their oxygen consumption was somewhat higher. Hyperoxia lowered thyroid function, changed hematological indices (decrease in hemoglobin concentration, number

Card 1/2

L 16812-66
ACC NR: AT6003887

of erythrocytes, reticulocytes, and lymphocytes), and adversely affected the central nervous system (impairment of reflexes and decrease in excitability of some nerve centers). The changes noted were sharper after the 6th day of the experiment than after the 10th day, an indication of temporary adaptation. The authors conclude that it is relatively safe to breathe gaseous mixtures containing 63% oxygen for a 10 day period. However, the changes appearing on and after the 10th day, especially in the lungs and blood, are the initial signs of the pathological action of oxygen. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 043/ OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2 mcf

L 22778-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD/JXT(RML)
ACC NR: AP6009722 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/002/0025/0028

AUTHOR: Zhironkin, A. G.; Breslav, I. S.; Rogovenko, Ye. S.; Shmeleva, A. M. 33 B

ORG: Physiology Institute im. I. P. Pavlov, AN SSSR (Institut fiziologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of prolonged presence in a hyperoxic medium on the monkey body

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no. 2, 1966, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, hyperoxia, environment test chamber, conditioned reflex

ABSTRACT: One young adult rhesus monkey weighing 3.6 kg and one young adult capuchin monkey weighing 1.9 kg were investigated to determine the effects of prolonged hyperoxia on physiological indices and higher central nervous activity. Prior to experimentation the animals were conditioned to the barometric chamber for 3 mos under normal atmospheric conditions (0.2 to 0.4% carbon dioxide, 70 to 80% relative humidity, and a 25 to 26° temperature). Following this period, the animals were observed for 10 days under normal atmospheric conditions, then for 10

Card 1/2 UDC: 612.273.1-019:599.82

L 22778-66

ACC NR: AP6009722

days under hyperoxic conditions (60% oxygen and 40% nitrogen), and again for 10 days under normal conditions. Number of hours of sleep and general condition were recorded daily, rectal temperature and blood analysis results were recorded every 5th day, and oxygen consumption and respiratory movement frequency were recorded hourly. Higher central nervous activity changes were determined by conditioned reflexes. During the first few days under hyperoxic conditions, the physiological indices and conditioned reflex activity of the two animals dropped slightly. However, at the end of the 10 day period, no pathological changes or adverse effects on higher central nervous activity were found. These data concur with literature data and demonstrate again the ability of monkeys to adapt successfully to a moderately hyperoxic medium. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [06]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 012
ATD PRESS: 4229

Card 2/2 BK

L 11380-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036504 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0073/0074

AUTHOR: Breslav, I. S.; Salatsinskaya, Ye. N. 17

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of a helium atmosphere on the reaction of the organism to insufficient oxygen and excess carbon dioxide [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 73-74

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, hypercapnia, helium oxygen atmosphere, human physiology, hematology

ABSTRACT: The effect of helium atmospheres on reactions to lowered pO_2 and to elevated pCO_2 in the respired atmosphere was studied in young men and women. In addition to physiological indices (minute volume, blood oxygen tension, etc), this study used the gas preference method (active choice of the preferred respiratory mixture).

Helium mixtures having either a normal or a reduced oxygen content caused respiration to become more rapid and shallow; blood oxygen saturation in these mixtures differed little from that observed in nitrogen-oxygen mixtures.

Moderate hypoxia in a helium atmosphere (12% oxygen) produced a less dramatic increase in pulmonary ventilation than in a nitrogen atmosphere. It was more difficult to tell a hypoxic mixture from one with normal oxygen content in helium than in nitrogen.

Card 1/2

L 11380-67

ACC NR: AT6036504

Respiration of helium and nitrogen atmospheres with 9% oxygen produced identical values of all studied indices.

The majority of subjects preferred helium to nitrogen mixtures with identical oxygen contents, apparently because maintenance of the necessary alveolar ventilation is easier in the less dense helium atmosphere.

The ventilation reaction to CO_2 was more pronounced, the increase in blood oxygen saturation was smaller, and the negative preference reaction was clearer while breathing helium-oxygen mixtures than in the case of similar nitrogen mixtures.

Helium mixtures which were both hypoxic (12% O_2) and hypercapnic (1.0% to 2.5% CO_2) produced a more rapid increase in oxygenation and were much preferred by the subjects over similar nitrogen mixtures.

To summarize, when the CO_2 content is small and pO_2 is normal, nitrogen atmospheres seem best; when pO_2 is reduced, helium atmospheres are best. As pCO_2 increases, differences between helium and nitrogen mixtures decrease. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2 egk

BRESLAV, I.S.

Methodology for studying the gas preference of small animals.
Fiziol. zhur. 51 no.5:628-631 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

BRESLAV, I.Z. (Novosibirsk); FEL'DMAN, A.V. (Novosibirsk)

Programming of acceleration and deceleration for the program control systems of electric drives. Avtom. i telem. 26 no.10:1862-1866 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BRESLAV, I.Z.; SLEZINGER, P.I.; FEL'DMAN, A.V.; KRUSHCHEV, A.P.

Converters of phase-type control systems of electric drives.
Elektrichestvo no.7:48-53 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Novosibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut.

L 44501-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6029947 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0112/0112

INVENTOR: Bay, R. D.; Breslav, I. Z.; Brovman, Ya. S.; Fel'dman, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Linear digital circular and elliptic interpolator. Class 42, No. 184528

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 112

TOPIC TAGS: interpolation, interpolator

ABSTRACT: The linear digital circular and elliptical interpolator whose block diagram is shown in Fig. 1 is described. It consists of a unit for measuring the frequency from two coordinates by means of two binary multipliers having one common frequency divider and two register-counters. The latter contain negative feedback in the form of an additional counting block. It is applied from the outputs

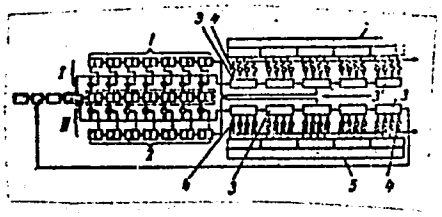


Fig. 1. Linear digital interpolator

I, II - Decimal multipliers; 1, 2 - register-counters; 3 - binary-decimal counter; 4 - voltage pulse gates; 5 - decade register.

Card 1/2 UDC: 62-503.52-529: 681.142

L 44001-66

ACC NR: AP6029947

of each binary multiplier of one coordinate to the counting input of the register-counter from the binary multiplier for the other coordinate. The interpolator also contains one decimal multiplier for each coordinate. These, in turn, are comprised of a decade (binary coded decimal) counter, voltage pulse gates, and a decade register for the entry of initial data corresponding to the radius of curvatures, ellipse minor axes, and linear displacements. The counting input of each decade counter is connected to the output of the binary multiplier of one coordinate. The output of each decade from a pair of decades of the same order belonging to the decade counters from each coordinate, which assure the entry of five pulses into these decades, is connected to the counting input of the register-counter of the other coordinate. This counter arrangement facilitates a more convenient entry of initial data and at the same time simplifies the programming for the interpolation of circular or elliptical arcs whose angles are multiples of $\pi/2$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun62/ ATD PRESS: 5070

Card 2/2 blg

ACC NR: AP7002551 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0031/0031

INVENTORS: Bay, R. D.; Breslav, I. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Multivibrator. Class 21, No. 189015 [announced by Novosibirsk Scientific Research Electrical Engineering Institute (Novosibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 31

TOPIC TAGS: multivibrator, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a transistorized multivibrator with collector-base coupling. To prevent cutoff of the self-oscillations, the transistor collectors are connected to the base of one of the transistors through resistors and a common diode (see Fig. 1). The junction of the resistors and diode is connected through a resistor to the positive terminal of the power supply for p-n-p transistors or to the negative for n-p-n transistors.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.373.431.1

0930 0693

ACC NR: AP7002551

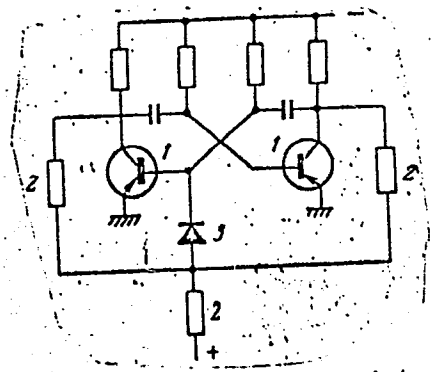


Fig. 1. 1 - transistors; 2 - resistors; 3 - diode

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 04Jan65

Card 2/2

BRESLAV, L.B., inzh.

Device for solving the simplest equation for weights. Sudostroenie 27 no.12:16 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Displacement (Ships))

BRESLAV. T. B.

Breslav. T. B., and Dorokhin, I. V."Geological and Electrical Exploration of the Kizilkiisk Deposit." In the book: Materialy po Geologii Ugolnykh Mestorozhdenii Srednei Azii. Also in: Aa Nedra Srednei Azii, Tashkent, No. 5/6, 1934, pp. 45-51.

BRESLAV, V.I.

"Differential Ionization Chambers for Measuring Half Life", From the book-(Physics and Techniques of Use of Radioisotopes), works of the Institute of Physics, Vol 9, edited by Ya. E. Chudars, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; I. M. Taksar, Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences; and L. L. Pelekis, Riga, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, 1956, 165 pp

Sum in 1467

[redacted]. BRESLAV, V I.

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Structure and Properties of Nuclei C-4

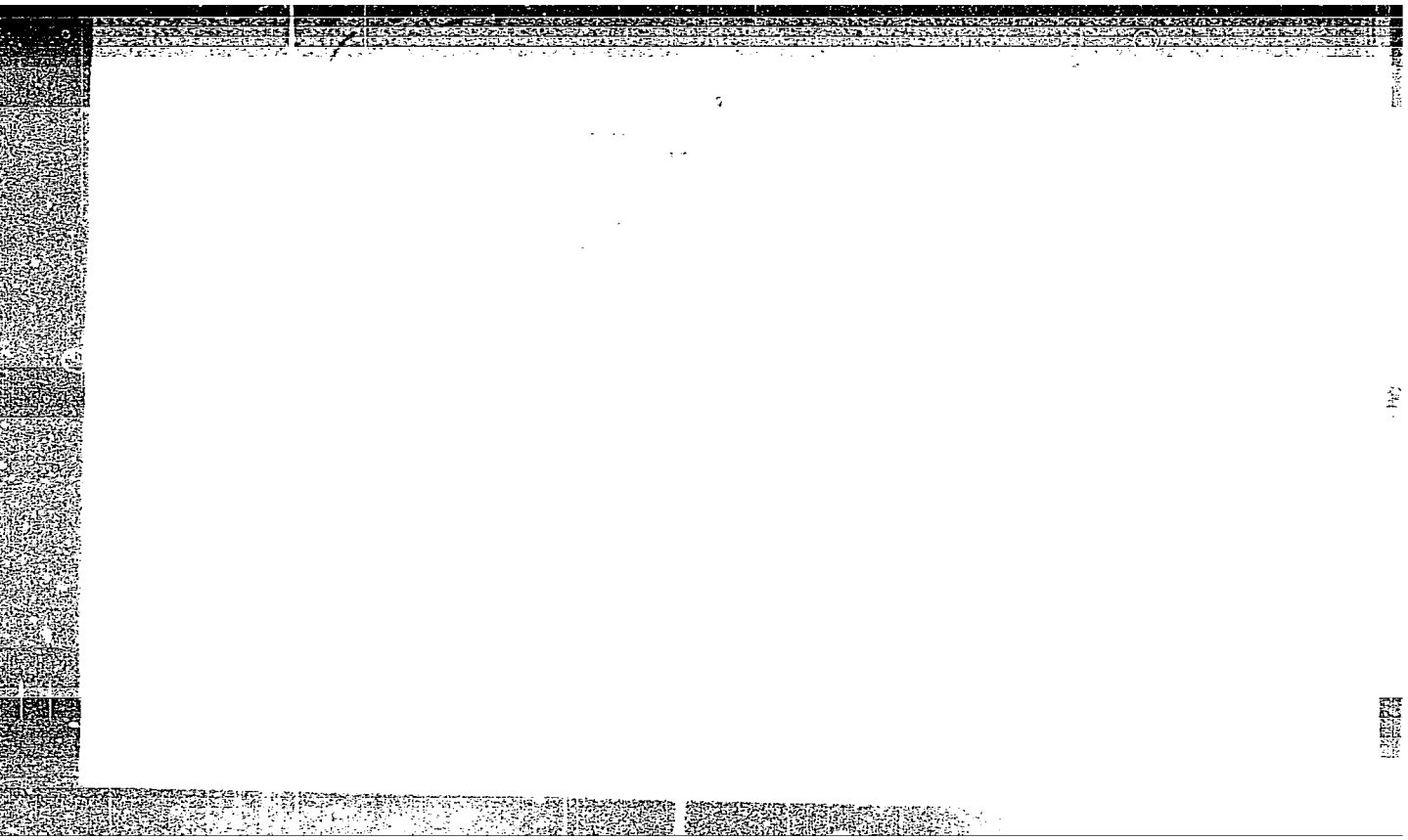
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 5979

Author : Breslav, V.I.
Inst : [redacted] Physics, Latvian SSR
Title : Half Life of Ag^{110}

Orig Pub : Latv. PSR zinatnu Akad. vistis., Izv. AN Latv SSSR, 1956, No 6, 97-98

Abstract : The half life of Ag^{110} was measured for three months by the differential chamber method. The Ag^{110} compound was placed in one chamber, and a standard Co^{60} compound was placed in the other. The currents measured were on the order of 10^{-10} -- 10^{-12} amperes. Measurements made with Ag^{110} in the form of a metallic foil gave $T_{1/2} = 263 \pm 1.4$ days. The half life of Ag^{110} in the form of a AgCl powder, obtained from metal, gave a half life of 288.7 ± 2.0 days. The authors believe that the discrepence is due to the presence in the initial Ag of radioactive impurity with a decay constant that differs from the decay constant of Ag^{110}. The second value of the half life is in the author's opinion more reliable.

Card : 1/1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000306910004-8"

Investigation of the Lives of Low Nuclear Levels Excited in Electron-Captures

incidences of the characteristic X-rays with the γ-rays ($X\gamma$- and γX-coincidence) or with the electrons of internal conversion (Xe- and eX-coincidence) were measured here. The transitions $Tu^{167} \rightarrow \rightarrow Er^{167}$, $Gd^{145} \rightarrow Eu^{145}$, $Eu^{147} \rightarrow Sm^{147}$, $Ir^{190} \rightarrow Os^{190}$ were investigated. It is shown that in the Er^{167}-nucleus the electric quadrupole-transition is highly accelerated, whereas the magnetic dipole-transition is highly retarded. The former is natural for an Er^{167}-nucleus with 17 neutrons over the filled shell and which belongs to the greatly deformed nuclei. The sound transition belongs to the group of retarded magnetic dipole-transitions (reference 19). The cause of the retardation is apparently connected with the collective nature of the magnetic transition. The interpretation of the measurement-results for the $Gd^{145} \rightarrow Eu^{145}$ -transition is not only not possible because the multipolarity of the γ-transitions of Eu^{145} is known, but also because there exists uncertainty in the identification of the γ-rays (115 keV) investigated. The obtained value for the upper limit of the life of the first excited state of Sm^{147}, on the assumption that the transition (E2 +M 1) is a mixed type, for the time of radiation with the taking into account of conversion yields a somewhat higher value for theupper limit $\tau_\gamma < 5.10^{-10}$ sec. It is shown that the result obtained

here contradicts the assumption that E2 +M 1 is a mixed type. $T_{\gamma} = 1{,}2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec is obtained from the observed value for the average life of the first excited state of $_{76}Os^{190}$ with the taking into account of the conversion on all shells and on the assumption that $\alpha = 0{,}71$.

B. S. Dzhelepov and collaborators, A. A. Bashilov and collaborators, as well as A. N. Murin and collaborators before publication placed data on their experiments with the isotopes investigated here at the authors' disposal. V. P. Dzhelepov and the personnel of the synchrocyclotron participated in the work. There are 8 figures, and 23 references, 12 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Physico-Technical Institute AN USSR, Leningrad
(Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

BRESLAV, V.I.

BERLOVICH, E. Ye., GROTOVSKIY, K., BONITZ, M., BRESLAV, V. I., and PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B. K.

"Investigation of the Life-Times of Lower Nuclear Levels Excited in Electron Capture." Nuclear Physics, Vol. 6, No. 5, 672-685, No. Holland Publ. Co. 1958

Physico-Tech. Inst., Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad.

(GROTOVSKIY, K. - On Leave from Inst. Nuclear Research, Polish Acad. Sci.)
(BONITZ, M. - On leave from Inst. Exptl Nuclear Research, Dresden, GDR)
(BRESLAV, V. I. - On leave from Inst. Physics, Riga, Latvian SSR)
(PREOBRAZHENSKIY, B. K. - On leave from the Khlopin Radium Inst., Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad)

24(5)

AUTHORS: Berlovich, E. Ye., Fleysher, V. G., Breslav, V. I., Preobrazhenskiy, B. K.

SOV/56-36-5-57/76

TITLE: The Quadrupole Moment of the Er^{168}-Nucleus
(Kvadrupol'nyy moment yadra Er^{168})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 1589-1590 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 80 kev level of Er^{168} formed in the K-capture in Tu^{168} has already been identified as the first level of the rotation band. Measurements of the lifetime of this level carried out by the authors also permit determination of the quadrupole moment and the deformation parameter of the Er^{168}-nucleus according to Bohr's formulas of the generalized nuclear model. The authors investigated the weak Tu^{168}-source which they obtained by constant irradiation of tantalum by 660 Mev protons on the synchrocyclotron of the Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) by means of a device already described in an earlier paper (Ref 4). The coincidence

Card 1/3

curves obtained are shown by a figure; the two curves correspond to the coincidence of the X-rays accompanying K-capture and of the conversion electrons formed in transitions from the 80 kev level. For the half life of this level $(1.8\pm0.3).10^{-9}$ sec is obtained. By considering the conversion on all shells (the values of the conversion coefficients are taken from references 5 and 6) $T_{\gamma} = (1+\alpha)T_{exp} = (15\pm2.5).10^{-19}$ sec is obtained for the radiation half-life ; α denotes the total conversion coefficient. The external quadrupole moment Q is found to amount to $Q = (7.6\pm0.6).10^{-24} cm^2$, and the deformation parameter: 0.32 ± 0.03. This value, which was determined from lifetime, agrees well with that determined from Coulomb excitation. There are 1 figure and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

BRESLAV, V. I., Cand. Phys-Math. Sci. (diss) "Measurement of Probabilities of Some Beta and Gamma Transitions." Moscow, 1961, 7 pp. (Moscow Engineering-Physics Instit.) 140 copies (KL Supp, 12-61, 249).

BRESLAVA, A.Ye.

Concerning F.A.Poemnyi and Sh.S.Roizen's article on the "Corneopterygoid reflex." Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.9:1242 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(REFLEXES) (POEMNYI, F.A.) (ROIZEN, Sh.S.)

BRESLAVETS, B., inzh.

Editing photo newspaper. Sov.foto 19 no.3:33-35 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Mashinostroitel'nyy zavod, Chernovtsy. Chlen redkollegii zavodskoy fotogazety "Radyans'ka Bukovina."
(Photography, Journalistic)

BRESLAVETS, L.

"The Effect Of X-Rays On the Nuclear Division In The Root Tips Of The Wheat, Triticum Durum Melanopus 069. Electrobiology Laboratory, All-Union Institute Of The Electrification Of Agriculture, Moscow. (Leader Of The Cytology Brigade: L. Breslavets)" (p. 189) by Afanaceva, A. S.

SO: PREDECESSOR OF JOURNAL OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VII, 1938 No. 1

BRESLAVETS, L. F.

"The Action Of Roentgen And Ultraviolet Rays On The Pollen Grain Of Hyacinths. Electro-Biological Laboratory, All-Union Institute Of The Electrification Of Agriculture, All-Union Academy Of Agricultural Sciences i/n Lenin." (p. 499) by Breslavets, L. F.

SO: PREDECESSOR OF JOURNAL OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VII, 1938 No. 3

BRESLAVETS, L. Inst of Genetics, Acad Sci USSR

"Polyploids in Rye Induced by X-Rays"

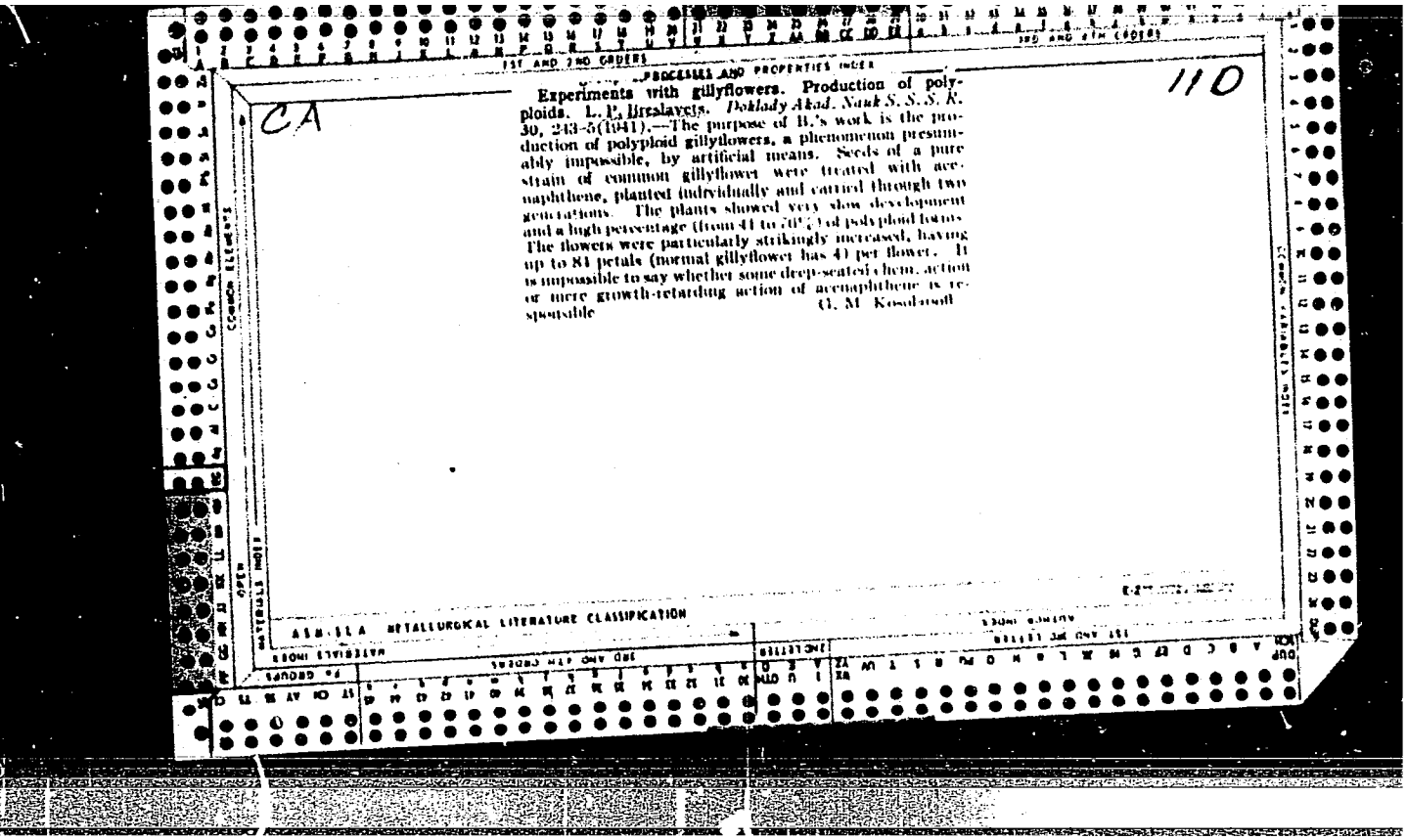
SOURCE: Dok AN, 22, No 6, 1939

BRESLAVETS, L. P. Botanical Garden of Moscow University

"Polyploid Forms of Spring Rye"

SOURCE: Dok AN, 29, No 4, 1940

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000306910004-8"



CA

110

Experiments with gillyflowers. Production of polyploids. L. F. Iirsalaycis. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 30, 243-5(1941).—The purpose of B.'s work is the production of polyploid gillyflowers, a phenomenon presumably impossible, by artificial means. Seeds of a pure strain of common gillyflower were treated with acenaphthene, planted individually and carried through two generations. The plants showed very slow development and a high percentage (from 41 to 70%) of polyploid forms. The flowers were particularly strikingly increased, having up to 81 petals (normal gillyflower has 4) per flower. It is impossible to say whether some deep-seated chem. action or mere growth-retarding action of acenaphthene is responsible.
G. M. Kosolapoff

BRESLAVETS, L. P.

"The Experimental Development of Forms in Connection With the Intracellular Modifications." (p. 283) by Breslavets, L. P.

SO: Journal of General Biology (Zhurnal Obshechey Biologii) Vol. III, No. 4, 1942.

BRESLAVETS, L. Botanical Gardens, Moscow State University

"Induced Double Flowers in Stocks"

SOURCE: Dok AN, 40, No 5, 1943

BRESLAVETS, L. P.

L. P. Breslavets; "The origin of the cellular theory." (p. 96)

SO: Journal of General Biology Vol. 5, No. 2, 1944

BRESLAVETS, L. P.

"Effects of radiation on plants"

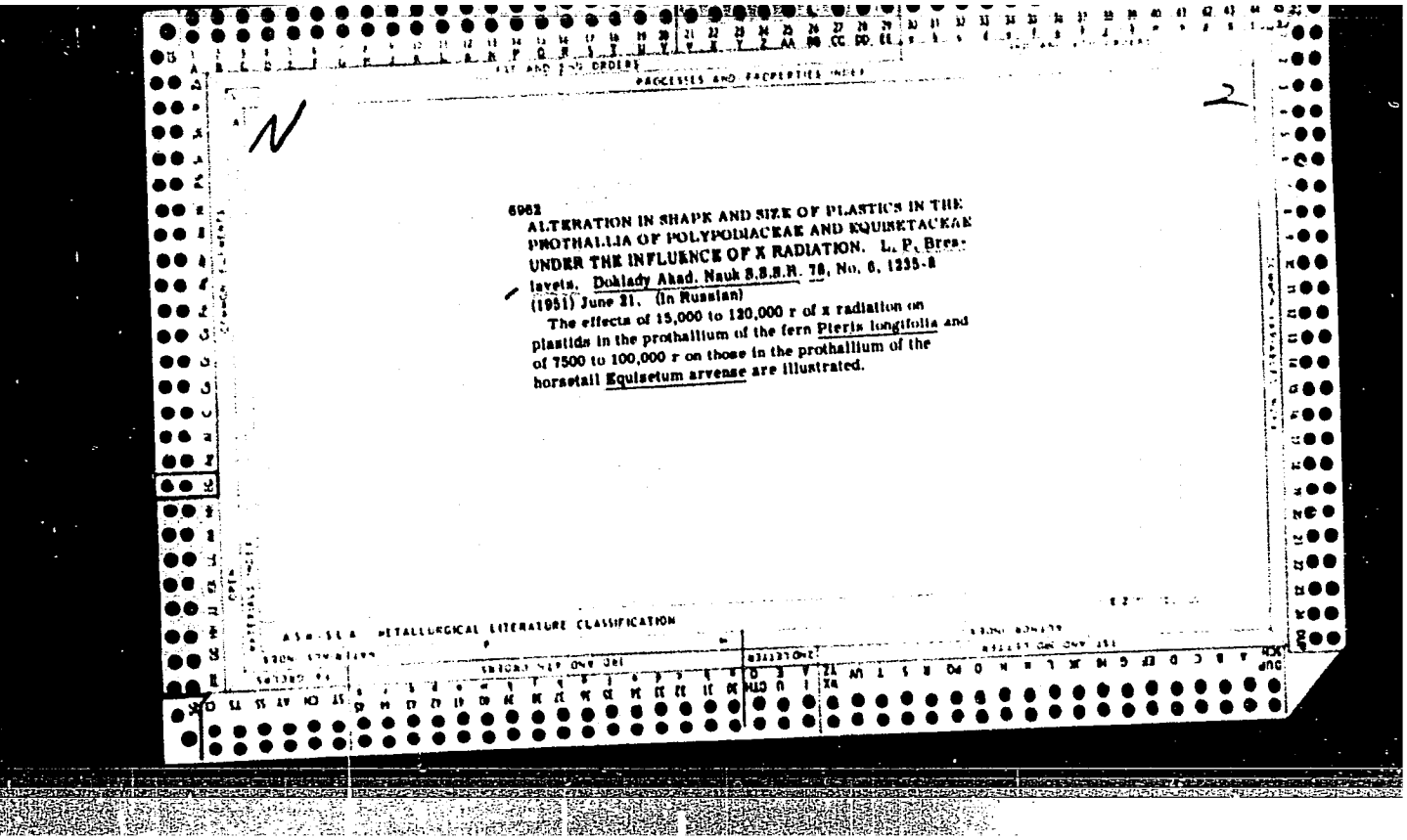
Book, Rasteniya i Luchi Rentgena, Moscow, 1946, pp 1-194

(CTS # 30, 29 Apr 52, p 69; Full trans, 325 pages - U-1777)

BRESLAVETS, L. P.

"Poliploidy in its influence upon the development of characters." (p. 373) by Breslavets L. P.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologie) Vol. XII, No. 3, 1946.



6982
ALTERATION IN SHAPE AND SIZE OF PLASTIDS IN THE PROTHALLIA OF POLYPODIACEAE AND EQUISETACEAE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF X RADIATION. L. P. Breslavets. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 78, No. 6, 1235-8 (1951) June 21. (In Russian)

The effects of 15,000 to 120,000 r of x radiation on plastids in the prothallium of the fern Pteris longifolia and of 7500 to 100,000 r on those in the prothallium of the horsetail Equisetum arvense are illustrated.

1. BRESLAVETS, L. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. X-Rays-Physiological Effect

7. Effect of large dosage of X-rays on prothalia of fern (dryopteris spinulosum). Dokl.AN SSSR no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

BRESLAVETS, L.P.

Comparative cytological study of action of [illegible] of x-rays and radium rays on [illegible] wheat. L. P. Breslavets [illegible]

(25 800 roentgens) [illegible] with extensive [illegible] and formation of micronuclei [illegible] increase with [illegible] in pos. and neg. directions [illegible] largely at 50-roentgen dosage. Prolonged [illegible] ation with Ra leads to formation of abnormally large cells and nuclei. C. M. [illegible]

BRESLAVETS, L. P.

The process of change of the pollen grains of rye and Tradescantia under the action of x-rays. L. P. Breslavets. *Trudy Inst. Biol. Fiz., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1, 81-93 (1955).—The effects of x-radiation up to 2000 r. on rye and *Tradescantia* pollen grains were studied. The resulting changes were documented by numerous illustrations of the altered grains. X-radiation caused a decrease in viscosity and the disperse nature of the cytoplasm, gradual disappearance of starch, appearance of large vacuoles, and sepn. of plasma from the cell walls. Changes in nuclei took place only upon change in the plasma. The alterations took place during all stages of development of pollen. The greatest change in resting nuclei was the expulsion of chromatin and nucleoli from the nucleus. The latter process could be an attempt to restore the normal state of the pollen grain by introduction of ribonucleic acid into the plasma.

G. M. Kosolapoff

BRESLAVETS L.P.

[illegible]DINSKIY M.N.

[illegible] editorship of [illegible] Pobedinskiy and [illegible] Kiselev, Medgiz, 1956, 427 pp (from Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 23 Oct 56)

[illegible] devoted to [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] the Central Scientific Research Roentgeno-Radiological Institute. (U)

[illegible], editor in chief, Moscow, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences USSR, 1956, 312 pp

[illegible] of the Biological Action of Ionizing Radiation," by [illegible]; [illegible] Study of the Action of Ionizing Radiation [illegible] by [illegible] Shapiro, pp 97-150; "The Nervous System and Ionizing Radiation," by [illegible], pp 151-232; and "Morphological Changes of the Nucleus and Chromosomes Under the Action of Various Types of Radiation," by [illegible], pp 233-311. (U)

BRESLAVETS, L. P.

Investigation of the Process of Modification of the Pollen of Rye and of Tradescantia under the Action of X-Rays

Trudy Instituta Biologicheskoy Fiziki, No 1, 1956
S916, 5 Mar 1956, p48

BREKSLAVETS, L.P.; BELL, L.N.

Comparative study of the effect of ultraviolet and infrared rays on the prothallium of ferns (Dryopteris spinulosum). Biofizika 1 no.3:237-241 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(INFRARED RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(FERNS)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.

USSR / Acoustics. Ultrasonics. J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika No 3, 1957, No 7489

Author : Breslavets, L.P., El'piner, I.Ye.
Inst : Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow
Title : Action of Ultrasonic Waves on Vegetable Cells (Prothallus of Fern).

Orig Pub : Biofizika, 1956, 1, No 5, 448-451

Abstract : The prothallus of fern during the initial stage of the transition of the fibers shape into a planar one was exposed to sound at frequencies of 1200, 740 and 385 kc. At an intensity of 15 w/cm^2 and a duration of exposure of 20 -- 40 minutes, damage to cells was observed. The cytological changes were observed at intensities of 2 -- 3 w/cm^2, and no frequency dependence was detected. The most sensitive of the organs of the cell were the chloroplasts. Five to ten minutes exposure led to a reduction in the size of the chloroplasts and to the disappearance of the starch grains from them. Increasing the exposure (10 -- 20 minutes) caused a reduction in both the dimensions as well as in

Card : 1/2

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; EREZINA, N.M.; SHCHIBRYA, G.I.

Effect on certain agricultural plants of prolonged irradiation with small doses of gamma rays. Biofizika 1 no.6:555-563 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; BEREZINA, N.M.; SHCHIBRYA, G.I.; ROMANCHIKOV, M.L.

Effect of ionizin g radiations on the growth and development of certain agricultural plants. Biofizika 1 no.7:628-632 '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

BRESLAVETS, L.

"Morphological alterations of the plant cell following chronic gamma irradiation, (II-A, Section D), a paper submitted at the Ninth International Conference of Cell Biology, St. Andrews, Scotland, 28 Aug- 3 Sep 57.

SO: C-3,800,303

BRESLAVETS, L. P.

BRESLAVETS, L.P.

Significance of polyploidy in the formation of plant species [with summary in English]. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 62 no.4:95-103 Jl-Ag '57.
(ORIGIN OF SPECIES) (MIRA 10:11)
(CHROMOSOMES)

AUTHOR: Breslavets, L.P., Professor SOV-26-58-3-9/51

TITLE: Radioactive Radiations in Agriculture (Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya v sel'skom khozyaystve)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 3, pp 54-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Institut biofiziki AN SSSR in Moscow started the study of the effects of radioactive radiations on agricultural plants in 1954. Isotopes of cobalt with an intensity of 1 curie was taken for the source of radiation and placed in an aluminum tube 10 cm in diameter. During the radiation periods, the device was mounted at a height of 3 m above the ground, and lowered to 1 m below the surface when work was done on the test plot. The adjustment of the device was effected by a simple block-and tackle mechanism that could be operated from a distance of 20 m. Sugar beets, carrots, buckwheat and maize were chosen as test plants. In addition to control plants outside of the radiation range, the test plants were arranged in 5 zones over a circular area with a radius of 40 m equalling a plot of 5,024 square m. The first zone, called zero zone, extended directly from the center of radiation and had a radius of 3 m; zone I went up to a radius of 10 m from the cobalt; II up to 20 m; III up to 30 m; and IV up to the periphery of 40 m. With respect

Card 1/3

to corn, the best results were obtained in zones III and IV with an additional yield of almost 32 % and 36 % respectively. Early blooming, appearance of up to 8 ears per plant and a rich harvest of leaves for fodder purposes were characteristic. In the zero zone, the yield was 31 % below that of the control plants and no inflorescence had formed. With respect to buckwheat the yields of harvests of 3 consecutive years were best in zones I and II. This shows that radiation must be adjusted to the individual plants. Further radiation tests for agricultural purposes were made in 1955 and 1956 in the botanical garden of the Gor'kovskiy universitet (Gor'kiy University) and on a larger scale, by VASKhNIL near Moscow and the Institut rasteniyevodsta (Plant Cultivation Institute) near Leningrad. Similar research will also be conducted in the Latviyskiy biologicheskiy institut (Latvian Biological Institute).
There are 2 photos, 1 diagram and 2 tables.

Radioactive Radiations in Agriculture

SOV-26-58-3-9/51

ASSOCIATION: Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR-Moskva (Institute of Biophysics of the AS USSR-Moscow)

1. Plants--Effects of radiation 2. Plants--Growth
3. Cobalt isotopes (Radioactive)--Applications 4. Agriculture --USSR

Card 3/3

4196. **Radiosensitivity of the cell organelles (Russian text)** BRESLAVETS L. P. Inst. of Biophys., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow *Izv. Akad. nauk SSSR (Ser. biol.)* 1958, 3 (282–290) Illus. 9

The question of the radiosensitivity of various structural elements of the cell and of its organelles has so far been approached with a view to finding which of them should be considered most susceptible. Data from the literature as well as experimental evidence indicate that the radiosensitivity of the structural elements and particularly of the organelles of the cell depend on the kind of organ in which they are located. The nucleus is the most radiosensitive in dividing or free cells (animal sperm cells and ova, spores of plants) but can be less radiosensitive than the plastids or mitochondria in the cells of resting tissues (mesophylla of the adult leaf).

BRESLAVETS, L.P., prof.

Radioactive radiations in agriculture. Priroda 47 no.54-57 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Plants, Effect of radiation on)

AUTHORS: Breslavets, L. P., Mileshko, Z. F. SOV/ 2o-12o-2-59/63

TITLE: Investigation of the Effect of Neutrons on Dry Seeds of Diploid and Tetraploid Winter Rye (Issledovaniye deystviya neytronov na sukhiye zernovki diploidnoy i tetraploidnoy ozimoy rzhi)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 12o, Nr 2, pp. 429 - 43o (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is well known ionizing irradiation influences the growth and the fertility in animals and plants. For these latter it was proved that different species and even different varieties react to this radiation in a different way. There are also data on a different susceptibility of the organisms to irradiation according to their degree of polyploidy. In most cases a low susceptibility of the polyploids to irradiation was proved. In other cases there was no variation in the susceptibility, and finally there were cases where it was increased in connection with a higher degree of polyploidy (References 8-11). The authors investigated dry seeds of diploid and autoploid rye of the same variety which was radiated with different doses of thermal neutrons (for 1/2, 1,2,3,6 and 9 hours). After a few days the irradiated seeds were sown out.

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Effect of Neutrons on Dry Seeds SOV/20-120-2-59/63
of Diploid and Tetraploid Winter Rye

The results are shown in table 1: at first the tetraploid not irradiated (control) embryos developed more slowly than the control diploids, then caught up with them, and strongly surpassed them on the 18th day. With a 30 minutes irradiation the tetraploids are less susceptible. This difference is still more striking at doses of one or two hours. At higher doses both suffer alike. After a 9 hours' dose both fade 6 days after sowing. This is shown in figure 1. The neutron radiation did not only influence the growth but also the velocity of development. At a 2 hours irradiation no diploid embryo formed little leaves whereas the tetraploid ones had 7. Thus the tetraploid seeds were also more resistant to the disadvantageous effect of the irradiation. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 12 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics AS USSR)

PRESENTED: January 28, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1958

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Effect of Neutrons on Dry Seeds SOV/20-120-2-59/63
of Diploid and Tetraploid Winter Rye

1. Seeds--Effects of radiation 2. Neutrons--Biochemical effects

Card 3/3

SHCHIBRYA, G.I.; YAZYKOVA, V.A.; BRESLAVETS, L.P.; BEREZINA, I.M.

Action of ionizing radiation on some vitamin-bearing plants.
Trudy VNIVI 6:184-189 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. TSentral'naya biologicheskaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitaminnogo instituta.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIOACTIVITY ON)

BRESLAVETS, L.R.

History of the problem of the origin of chloroplasts. Trudy Inst. ist.est.i tekh. 23:257-288 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Chromatophores)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.

Effect of chronic irradiation on dry rye seeds. Biofizika 5 no.1:49-54 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(GRAIN)
(RADIATION EFFECTS)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.

Effect of ultraviolet rays on spring rye sprouts. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.2:152-156 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institute of Biological Physics, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. (PLANTS, EFFECT OF ULTRAVIOLET RAYS ON) (RYE)

BRESLAVETS, L.P. (Moskva); MILESHKO, Z.F. (Moskva)

One of the possible causes of chloroplast agglutination in the bark and leaves of plants in winter. Bot.zhur. 45 no.6:900-902 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Chromatophores) (Plants--Frost resistance)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; MILESHKO, Z.F.

Protecting plants from ionizing radiation. Priroda 49
no.5:50-53 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Plants, Effect of radioactivity on)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; BEREZINA, N.M.; SHCHIBRYA, G.I.; ROMANCHIKOVA, M.L.; YAZYKOVA, V.A.; MILESHKO, Z.F.

Increasing the yield of radishes and carrots by irradiating seeds with gamma and X rays before sowing. Biofizika 5 no.1:81 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(RADISH) (CARROTS) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; MILESHKO, Z.F.; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, L.M.

Changes in the pollen grains of rye plants exposed to continuous gamma irradiation. Radiobiologiia 1 no.1:128-134 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON) (POLLEN)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.

Importance of polyploidy in the variation of characters in plants. Trudy MOIP. Otd.biol. 5:21-32 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(POLYPLOIDY) (BOTANY—VARIATION)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.

Valuable method to be introduced into agricultural practice; Second All-Union Conference on Polyploidy. Priroda 52 no.4:110 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Polyploidy—Congresses)

BRESLAVETS, Lidiya Petrovna; CHERNOV, G.N., red.izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Polyploidy in nature and experiment] Poliploidiia v prirode i opyte. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 363 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Polyploidy)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.

Contemporary concepts of the origin of plastids. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. biol. 28 no.1:91-98 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institute of Biological Physics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(CHROMATOPHORES)

BRESLAVET, L. P. [Breslavets, L.P.]

Present conception of the genesis of plastids. Analele biol 17 no. 4:113-120 Jl-Ag '63.

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; KRYUKOVA, L.M.; KASYMOV, A.

Changes in the organelles of plant cells induced by extracts from irradiated potato tubers. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.5:848-852 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institute of Biological Physics, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

ACC NR: AP5025927 SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/005/0735/0737

AUTHOR: Broslavets, L. P.; Kasymov, A.; Filippova, N. F.

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Cell division and structure of nuclei changes induced by irradiation and radiotoxin action

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 735-737

TOPIC TAGS: plant growth, radiation plant effect, mitosis, plant genetics, toxicology

ABSTRACT: Rye seeds (Vyatka variety) and 5 day old pea sprouts (Pobeditel' variety) were soaked for 24 hrs in extracts prepared from irradiated (Cs137 gamma-rays, 70 r/min, 50 kr dose) and nonirradiated potato tubers and also in water to investigate radiotoxin effects. After rye seeds and pea sprouts were washed off with water, they were allowed to germinate for 43 hrs and 24 hrs respectively. Then the rye and pea sprouts were fixed to determine mitotic indices and structural changes of nuclei. Results show that the effects of radiotoxins extracted from irradiated potato tubers are similar to those of direct irradiation: inhibition of cell mitosis, chromosome aberrations, and

Card 1/2

UDC:

MAKSIMOVIVH, Ya.B.; BRESLAVETS, V.I.; LYMAREVA, P.P.; POKOTILENKO, G.M.; FEDOROVICH, T.I.

Content of principal water-soluble vitamins and carotene in fresh and preserved donor's blood. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.2:40-42 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk Ya.B Maksimovich) Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. Ye.I. Pal'chevskiy).
(CAROTENE) (VITAMINS) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

CHALENKO, I.; BRESLAVETS, Ye.; KUNASHEV, M.

The wide front of mechanization. Grazhd. av. 21 no.6:25 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanizatsii Krasnodarskogo krayevogo upravleniya proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov (for Chalenko). 2. Starshiy inzh. ob"yedineniya "Sel'khoztekhnika", Krasnodar (for Breslavets). 3. Starshiy inzh. Krasnodarskogo podrazdeleniya aviatsii spetsial'nogo primeneniya (for Kunashev).

BRESLAVETS, Yu.A.

Reconditioning of brush clamps using a hot press-fitting technique. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.5:18 My '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Starshiy inzhener po remontu depo Nizhnedneprovsk-Uzel Pridneprovskoy dorogi.
(Brushes(Electricity))
(Electric railway motors)

BRESLAVETS, Z.I., inzh.; ABROSIMOVA, L.Ye., inzh.; KOROLEV, K.P., inzh.

Use of epoxy compositions. Sudostroenie 29 no.9:49-50 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

Breslavskaya, Ye

BRESLAVSKAYA, Ye., inzh.

Vortex mills. Tekh. mol. 26 no.1:8 '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Milling machinery)

BRESLAVETS, Z. I.

YANOV, N.A., inzh.; BRESLAVETS, Z.I., inzh.

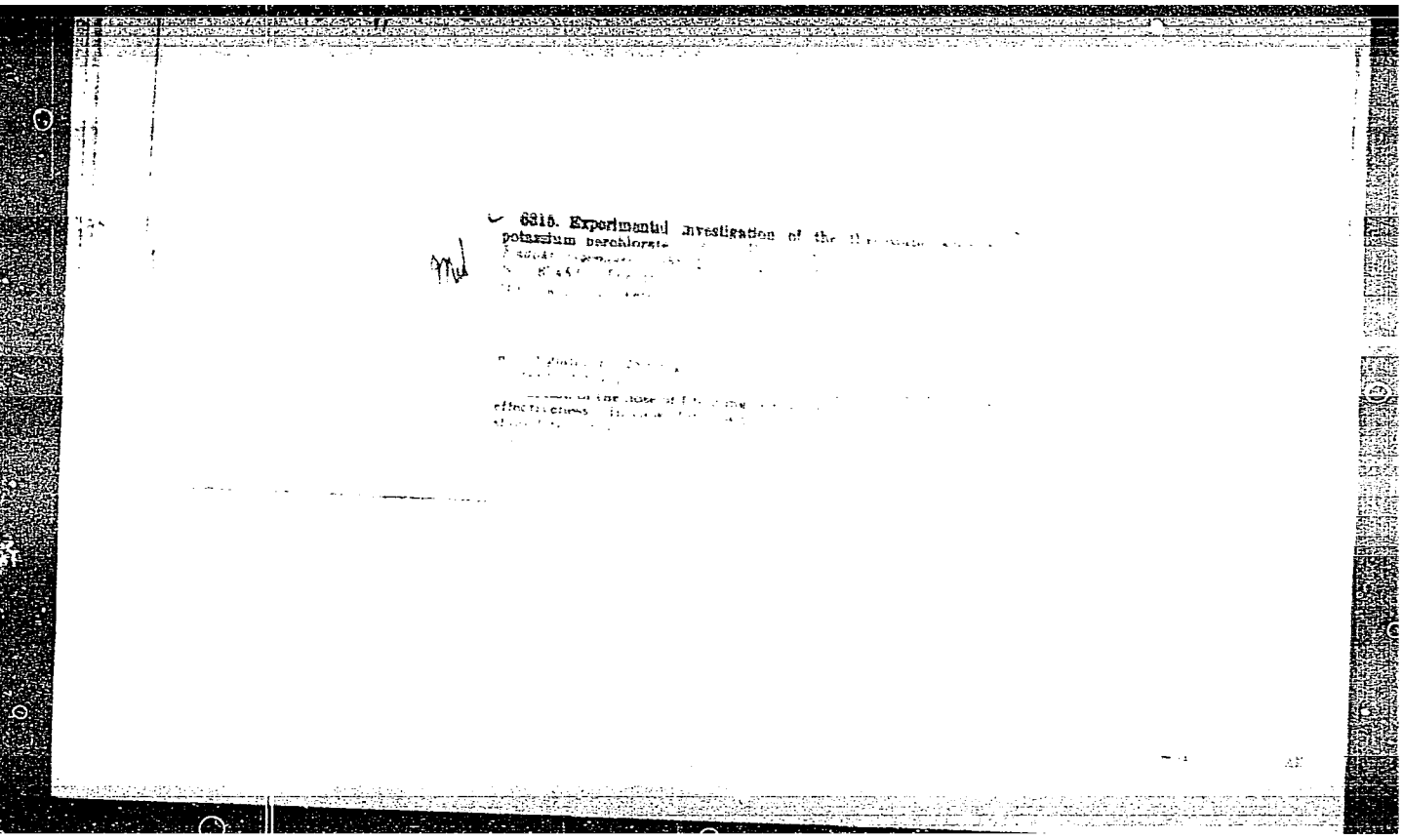
Mastic IAN-72 paint for coating the underwater part of vessels.
Sudostroenie 27 no.3:45-47 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Hulls(Naval architecture)
(Protective coatings)

BRESLAVSKIY, A. S.

BRESLAVSKIY, A. S. --"Regulation of the Thyroid Gland and the Estrus Cycle under Conditions of Stimulation of the Receptors of the Mucus Membrane of the Nose." *(Dissertations For Degrees In Science And Engineering Defended At USSR, Higher Educational Institutions). (34). Odessa State Med Inst imeni N. I. Pirogov, Odessa, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 34, 20 August 1955

* For the Degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences



6315. Experimental investigation of the [illegible]
potassium perchlorate

BRESLAVSKIY, A.S.

KOGAN-YASNYY, V.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., BRESLAVSKIY, A.S., kand.med.nauk (Khar'kov)

New antidiabetic (hypoglycemic)drugs; survey of the literature. Vrach.delo no.4:349-353 Ap'58 (MIRA 11:6)
(DIABETES)

TSARIKOVSKAYA, N.G., kand. med. nauk.; [redacted], A.S., kand. med. nauk.; KHYZHANOVSKAYA, M.V., kand. med. nauk. (Khar'kov)

Relation of endemic goiter in the population of the Lisichansk-Lubezhansk industrial region to factors in the external environment. Probl. endokr. i gorm. 4 no.5:97-105 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. M.A. Kopelovich) i gistofiziologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. B.V. Aleshin) Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - kand. med. nauk S.V. Maksimov) i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kommunal'noy gigiyeny (dir. - doktor med. nauk D. N. Kalyuzhnyy).

(WATER SUPPLY,
iodine & other chem. factors in indust. areas, relation to endemic goiter incidence (Rus))

MAKAREVICH-GAL'PERIN, L.M. [Makarevych-Hal'perin,L.M.], USHENKO, SN. BRESLAVSKIY, A.S. [Breslavs'kyi, A.S.]

Some problems concerning the reaction of the organisms to the effect of thyreostatic compounds [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 30 no.5:678-687 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Otdel farmakoterapii i gistofiziologii Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii, Khar'kov.
(POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(LIVER)
(SPLEEN)

BRESLAVSKIY, A.S.; LIVERGANT, Yu.E.

Thyrotropic hormone of the hypophysis and a method for the determination of its amount in the blood. Lab.delo 5 no.4:11-15 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz otdela gistofiziologii (zav. - prof. B.V. Aleshin) Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.
(PITUITARY BODY--SECRETIONS) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

BRESLAVSKIY, A.S. (Khar'kov)

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